

Spatial & Temporal Characteristics of Ha flares during the period 1975–2002 (comparison with SXR flares)

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September 23, 2010

Abstract

Although the energetic phenomena of the Sun (flares, coronal mass injections etc.) exhibit intermittent stochastic behavior in their rate of occurrence, they are well correlated to the variations of the solar cycle. In this work we study the spatial and temporal characteristics of transient solar activity in an attempt to statistically interpret the evolution of these phenomena through the solar cycle, in terms of the self-organized criticality theory.

1 Introduction

A statistics description of solar energetic phenomena, furnishes much information despite the inherently complex and, hence, incompetely understood processes of magnetic energy storage and release which drives them.

The *Self Organised Criticality (SOC)* constitutes such a promising approach (cf. [2] for a review). In the SOC paradigm of sand pile model periods of stasis

*Deceased

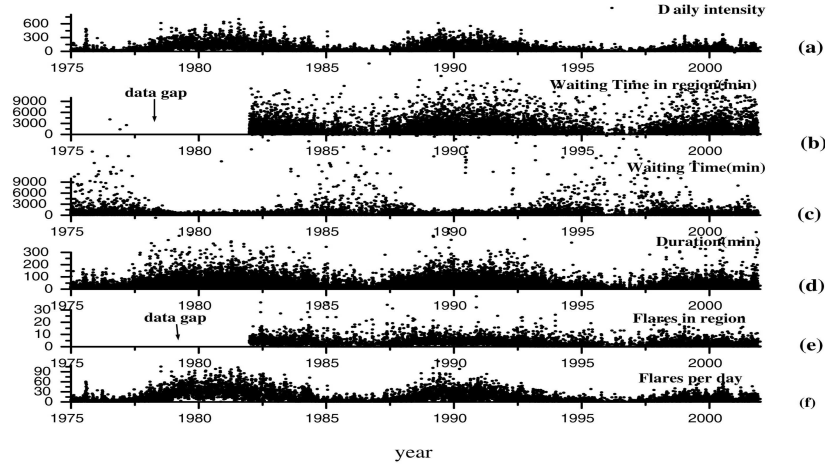


Figure 1: Variation of Flare Parameters with the Solar Cycle: (a) Daily Intensity (SXR); it has been included for comparison as it marks the Solar Cycle in exactly the same way as the Sunspot Number. (b) Waiting Time between Successive Ha flares in the same active region. The data gap is due to the fact that AR number fro Ha flare has not been included in SGR since 1982. (c)Waiting Time between Successive Ha flares (d)Ha Flare Duration (e) Number of flares per day in the same active region. There is a data gap from 1975 to 1982 (f). Number of Flares Daily.

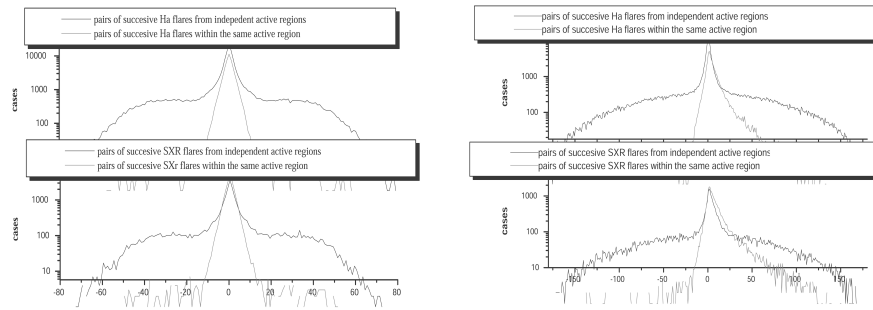


Figure 2: Angular Separation of Successive Flares; Upper panels refer to Ha flares lower to SXR: Left: Separation in Lattitude Right: Separation in Longitude. The peak corresponds to events within the same active region, the plateau to flares on the disk in general.

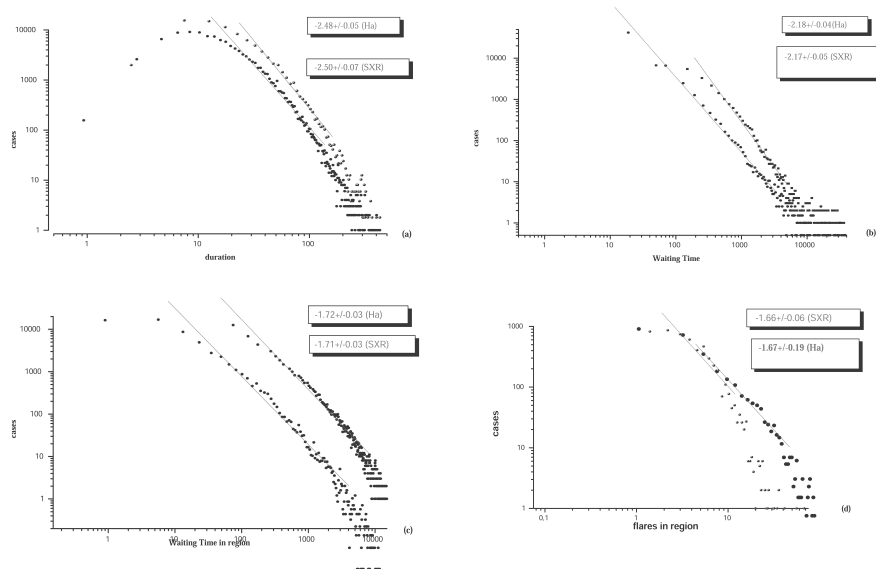


Figure 3: Ha Flare Statistics Compared to SXR: Top Left: Flare Duration (D); Bottom Left: Interval Between Successive Flares in the same Active Region (ΔT_{AR}) Top Right: Interval Between Successive Flares ΔT ; Bottom Right: Number of Flares per Active Region (NF).

are interrupted by intermittent sand slides, or avalanches (a domino effect) and the number of avalanches $N(s)$ of size, s , is given by power law distribution $N(s) \approx s^a$, where, a , is the power-law exponent, characteristic of the particular physical process. Power-law size distributions can be reproduced computationally as the output of cellular automata models, in which energy is added, cascaded and released as a collective phenomenon on a grid.

Solar flares exemplify *Self Organised Criticality (SOC)* because they represent an almost explosive release of previously stored magnetic energy ([10], [11]); this has been duly demonstrated in [7], [8], [6], [1], [9], [14] etc. They have simulated SOC by means of *cellular automata (CA)* models, which reproduced the power law behavior in the distribution functions of the total energy, the peak luminosity and the duration of the flares. The results were observationally confirmed as regards the distribution of the HXR peak flux, total energy associated, flare duration (cf. [13], [3], [4], [5]) etc.

The flaring process, has an intermittent and, apparently, random character modelled well by the SOC. The rate of magnetic energy emergence, on the other hand, follows in general, the solar cycle evolution and exhibits recurring patterns as regards the appearance on the disk (butterfly); it provides, thus, a quasi-periodic component in the flaring activity as it represents the rate of accumulation of the energy which, in turn, is explosively released in flares.

In this report we expand on a previous work ([12]) on the spatial and temporal distribution of energetic phenomena on the sun. This work was based on GOES SXR data in the 1975–2002 period; in this report we extend our analysis, including the SGD Ha flares in the same period.

2 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

From the *Solar Geophysical Data (SGD)* we have analysed and compared SXR and Ha flare parameters in the 1975–2002 period. We only used events with recorded time of start. Since the data cover more than one solar cycle (in particular cycles 21, 22 and partly 23) we were able to study their dependence on the to the cycles phase .

In figure 1 we note that the total intensity¹, (1(a)), is positively correlated with the daily number of events, (1(f)), the number of events in an active region (1(e)), the event duration, (1(d)), and the waiting time between events within the same region, (1(b)), while is anticorrelated with the waiting time between

¹Which follows the Sunspot Number

events regardless of region, (1(c)).

The distributions of event duration (D) (figure 3(a)), waiting times between successive events on disk (ΔT), (figure 3(b)) and in the same active region (ΔT_{AR}), (figure 3(c)), and number of flares in the same region (N_{FAR}), (figure 3(d)) exhibit power-law tails. This reflects the wide range of energy release time scales in flares. Although the non-Poisson, power-law distributions of the intervals between successive events have been challenged at times (cf. [5] and references within) they appear to underline that the individual flares are correlated. Long range time correlations are expected since the active regions are magnetically connected and the flares represent a redistribution of the magnetic energy and alteration of the magnetic topology by reconnection. This affects the lifetime of neighbouring structures and often triggers new flares, thus the trend for flares to appear clustered in time.

The spatial distribution of successive events on the solar disk was also studied; we derived the distribution of angular separation of pairs of successive events. Most occur in the same active region, with exponentially decaying probability distribution. The distribution of separation in longitude is asymmetric because of the solar differential rotation (cf. figure 2).

3 CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions support and reaffirm previous results of [12]. In particular:

1. The daily number of SXR and Ha flares in same active region, event duration and waiting time in same active region follow the general solar cycle. The same solar cycle dependence was derived for the flares on the whole disk regardless of active region. What constitutes a marked exception to this trend is the waiting time between successive flares on disk; this was found anticorrelated to the solar cycle.
2. The distributions N , of event duration (D), waiting time between successive events² (ΔT , ΔT_{AR} and number of flares occurring in the same active region N_{FAR} exhibit power-law parts over a broad range of parameters. The exponents calculated are:
 - $N \propto D^{-2.48 \pm 0.05}$ for Ha compared to $N \propto D^{-2.50 \pm 0.07}$ for SXR³
 - $N \propto \Delta T^{-2.18 \pm 0.04}$ for the waiting time between Ha flares compared to $N \propto \Delta T^{-2.17 \pm 0.05}$ for SXR

²on disk or within each active region; the latter has been subscripted with AR

³In [13] the SXR duration power-law differs a little, being $N \propto D^{-2.93 \pm 0.12}$

- $N \propto \Delta T_{AR}^{-1.72 \pm 0.03}$ for the waiting time between Ha flares in the same AR compared to $N \propto \Delta T_{AR}^{-1.71 \pm 0.03}$ for SXR
- $N \propto NF_{AR}^{-1.67 \pm 0.19}$ for the number of Ha flares within the same active region compared to $N \propto NF_{AR}^{-1.66 \pm 0.06}$ for SXR.

The power-law exponents are, within the margin of statistical error, the same for Ha and SXR. They confirm thus the previous conclusions by [12] in support of the hypothesis of meta-stable, SOC state of magnetic structures of the Sun. The power-law distributions of waiting times indicate that each event triggers others due to the spatial interconnection of the erupting magnetic structures.

3. The study of the angular separation between successive events shows that mostly, energetic events tend to cluster within the same active region.

This work is dedicated to the departed member of the ARTEMIS-IV Group, Dr. John Polygiannakis

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